TIVE OFFER FROM DELAYED DELIVERIES, and NOVELTIES TO ST NOW FIRST SHOWN, some very desirable lines of

Spring Dress Fabrics

"TOILE DE SOIE," a new silk and cotton fabric, exceedingly fine and sheer, in all the newest colorings.

"TISSU SAPPHIRE" and "GARDENIA TISSU DE LUXE," two very new and fine printed cottons.

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Dry Goods, Notions, Woolens, Etc.

tudy of Samoan affairs from the date of

he Berlin meeting, ten years ago. Another

nds this recommendation for preferment

through his former residence in Samoa, and

acquaintance with the habits of the people,

DR. SOLF INTERVIEWED.

Says He Will Endeavor to Promote

Good Feeling in Samoa.

WASHINGTON, April 4.-Dr. Wilhelm

Soif, the newly-appointed president of the

Municipal Council of Samoa, had a busy

day to-day, conferring with officials, gov-

ernment and diplomatic, and taking the

islands. Accompanied by Secretary Hay,

he was received by the President, the lat-

ter expressing the earnest hope that Dr.

Solf might be successful in his new field of

Cridler also had a meeting with Dr. Solf to

go over some of the technical details of the

Samoan questions. These several confer-

ences were important mainly in showing

the harmony with which the officials of the

three governments are proceeding on

During the day a representative of the

with him on current Samoan affairs. He is

a typical German, tall, robust, florid, and

speaks perfect English, an accomplishment,

by the way, which will be most heipful in

dealing with the United States and British

representatives in Samoa. "I am glad to

observe the most satisfactory feeling pre-

I am confident the German and American

authorities would have little or no difficulty

in arriving at a most harmonious under-

standing on Samoa. So far as I am con-

cerned, my duties are not of a political

character, and my instructions, received be-

fore leaving Berlin, are, in effect, to use ev-

ery endeavor to promote good feeling be-

tween the three powers and to avoid in ev-

ery way possible cause for disagreement

Naturally, I am desirous of realizing that

high aim and of assisting in the quiet and

Dr. Soif was asked as to his visit to Lon-

don, en route here, and the general feeling

enterained in British official circles. He said

retary of state for colonial affairs, and Mr.

special province is Samoa. Their expres-

sions were most friendly, and a general sen-

timent was expressed to have an end to the

doctor expressed the hope that the press re-

ports on the question raised by the British

commission would not prove true, as the

German and American authorities seemed

to be so near to a conclusion of the difficul-

ties that it was greatly to be hoped that

those details of a really formal nature

Referring to his observations since land-

ing in this country. Dr. Soif expressed him-

setf as delighted. He liked the democratic

atmosphere of liberty and the many evi-

dences of substantial American progress.

He leaves here to-morrow, going to New

on the 19th Inst. from San Francisco for

Dr. Von Hammann's Statement.

BERLIN, April 4.-Dr. Von Hammann,

under secretary of the German Foreign Of-

fice, was asked to-day for a statement re-

garding the charge made by Admiral Kautz,

United States navy, against Herr Rose, the

German consul at Apia. He said: "That

is Admiral Kautz's view. The other view

is that the whole trouble came by others

official news about Herr Rose having Is-

its contents are. Impartial as we have

teen in D. Raffel's case, I can say that if

Herr Rose issued a proclamation we shall

disavow it. That Herr Rose protested at

the consuls' meeting we know, but that is

When he was questioned as to the status

of the negotiations on the subject of Samoa,

Dr. Von Hammann remarked: "Dr. Von

Buelow (the minister of foreign affairs) has

ambassador It is true that England is

thus far holding back against Germany's

proposal to send a joint commission to

Partly Accepted by Britain,

only, and the details of the arrangements

are yet to be agreed on. As the United

States has already accepted the general

proposition, there is no longer doubt as to

VETOED BY THE MAYOR.

Row at Detroit Over the Municipal

Ownership Question.

DETROIT, Mich., April 4.-Mayor May-

bury to-night vetoed the resolution of the

Council, but authorized appointments

made by the mayor and confirmed by the

obligations under it upon the Council, but

that any such action of the Council re-

quires sanction by the mayor in all cases

and is subject to his veto. After the mayor's

veto message had been read it was ordered

printed in the journal and laid on the table.

Alderman Beamer, who has been one of

the bitterest opponents of municipal own-

ership, stated to the aldermen that he had

secured a legal decision from good author-

ity that the mayor had no legal right to

veto the resolution. There will be a legal

battle over the vcto. No action to test the

constitutionality of the McLeod law has

been begun by opponents of the municipal

mayor's veto. A new corporation named the

pany has been organized for the purpose,

according to those interested, of emplin-

ing the various properties of the consoli-

of all lines to the city, if effected, may be

The street-railway managers to-day re-

The reply has not been made public,

plied to the commissioners' letter of yester-

but it is known that the companies are pre-

pared to open negotiations with the city to-

Returned from Porto Rico.

transport McPherson, Captain Byrne, which

arrived in quarantine to-night from San

Juan, Porto Rico, and Santiago, had among

her passengers Major Watkins and George

ward eventual municipal ownership.

ownership plan pending action on

the organization of the commission.

LONDON, April 4.-Lord Salisbury has

a different thing from a proclamation.

would not too long defer a full and satis-

factory settlement.

Villiers, under secretary of state, whose

he had met Mr. Joseph Chamberlain.

perplexing differences over Samoa

orderly administration of Samoa.

vailing in Washington," said Dr. Solf,

and his scholarly qualities.

WE OFFER---\$26,000 Indianapolis Gas Co., 6s. \$15,000 Jackson County, Ind., 5s. \$21,000 Scott County, Ind., 5s. \$4,000 Belt R. R. and Stock Yards Stock, Com. Prices and particulars upon application. We Offer 107 for New Government 3's.

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DEFORMITY APPARATUS, Trusses, Elastic Hosiery, Largest stock of ARTIFICIAL EYES in the State. WM. H. ARMSTRONG & CO. (New No. 127) 77 S. Illinois st., Indianapolis, Ind

BRITAIN ACCEPTS PLAN OF SETTLING THE SAMOAN DISPUTE.

But Withholds Formal Approval Until the Details Are Arranged to Lord Salisbury's Satisfaction.

JOINT

COMMISSION

ALMOST CERTAIN TO BE APPOINTED BY THE THREE POWERS.

T. W. Crider Suggested as the American Member-Dr. Solf Interviewed -Von Hamman's Statement.

WASHINGTON, April 4.- The German amil ssador. Dr. Von Holleben, accompanied by Dr. Wilhelm Solf, the newly-appointed president of the Municipal Council of Samoa, called at the British embassy today and had an agreeable meeting with the British ambassador, Sir Julian Pauncefote, and Mr. Elliott, of the embassy staff. The visit was mainly social in character, but it served to bring about that better understanding in regard to Samoa which all three powers are anxious to have take the

place of the friction and disorder prevailing of late. Later in the day Sir Julian Pauncefote called at the State Department and had a talk with Secretary Hay. It was at once conjectured that the ambassador came to signify the formal acceptance of Great but this was correct only in part. While the British government has approved the general principle of a commission, yet the question of details as to the authority and power of the commission remain to be settled before the British acceptance of the concrete proposal is given. On the other hand, the report coming from an unauthoritatively Berlin quarter that Great Britain and decided not to accept the commission plan is equally misleading. The status of the negotiations, as given in the highest official quarters, is that the principle of the commission is accepted by all three powers, ernment withholds formal approval of the no sense a delay of acceptance, for no one government has offered reject. Instead of that all three are moving forward in the most agreeable spirit to ward a common understanding, each making its suggestions for the betterment of

wishes to have settled in advance. Those in Washington who are in the best position to judge the progress of these necotiations say there is every indication that they will be satisfactorily closed before the present week ends, and that the high commission will be an accomplished fact by that time. The questions of detail still open are those relating to a majority decision by the commission, and as to the commission's power to alter or modify the Berlin treaty and the constitutional system under which Samoa is being administered at present This latter power, it is said, might determine the entire political future of Samoa, and before conferring it on a commission the British authorities desire to have it well

Baron Von Buelow, the German

minister of foreign affairs, returned to Ber-

lin vesterday for the express purpose of

meeting the British ambassador there and

clearing up such details as Lord Salisbury

fslands can be made a finality, binding on all three powers, by the commission The German government has informally signified who it will appoint as the German member of the commission. He is to | Council. Mayor Maybury, however, contends have the rank of consul general, and is to | that the law confers the power to contract be an official familiar with Samean affairsnot, however, Consul Rose, of Samoa, or Dr. Rosenthal, the German consul general

understood as to how far the future of the

at San Francisco that the proposed commission may not be limited in its functions sufficiently to meet the British ideas, it may be said that the plan in contemplation safeguards all essential points. It is proposed that the commission shall visit the islands, make a careful inquiry into existing conditions and then apply such remedial 'measures as may seem to be necessary to insure tranquillity. It will be distinctly understood that whatever the commission does in that line will be purely temporary in character and subject to the approval of the three governments | Detroit Metropolitan Street-railway Comparty to the Berlin treaty. Then the committee will be expected to frame a scheme for submission to and approval by each of the three powers for the future government | dated companies in order that the transfer of the islands, involving, perhaps, some more or less radical changes in the original Berlin treaty. Neither of the three governments, therefore, chances the loss of any substantial interest in the Samoan group by accepting this commission plan and this is probably the explanation of the announced acceptance by the British government of the principle of the commission

The President has not yet made a selection of the commissioner who shall represent the United States government, but a decision is expected very soon. He has before him several names of persons who rank high as publicists or as experts in international practice. Prominent among the latter is | B. Moore, members of the insular commis-Thomas W. Cridler, the present third as- | sion; Captain Goldman, Fifth United States | gistant secretary of state, who has been sug- Cavalry; Dr. E. Lester, Lieut, L. C. Angested principally because of his thorough drews, Captain McGard and Capt. S. F. familiarity with the subject, having made a Massey.

for Acclimatization, and Incidentally Be Enriched Thereby.

VIEWS OF MR. C. B. LANDIS

HE THINKS CUBANS ARE INCAPABLE OF SELF-GOVERNMENT.

tion That Has Aroused Temperance People-Industrial Commission.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, April 4.- The order ame is that of Mr. Henry Adams, who muster out the One-hundred-and-sixtieth and One-hundred-and-sixty-first Indiana Volunteers at Savannah will not be changed. Representative Landis visited the War Department to-day in the effort to have the order modified so the two regiments might be sent to Indianapolis for muster-out, but it was explained to him north immediately after their landing this country they would be likely to suffer in health and would be especially susceptible to attacks of pneumonia. By staying at climate. The government will commute the each will get from \$20 to \$25. Financially, action. Later Dr. Solf called at the British | therefore, the Indiana volunteers will be mbassy and a pleasant exchange of views occurred. Assistant Secretary of State for muster-out.

Representative Landls entertains decided convictions with regard to the Cuban situation-convictions based on his personal observations of the people and conditions on the island. He visited Cuba last winter in quest of information and acquired a lot of it which will be of use to him and the Associated Press saw Dr. Solf and talked country. He discovered, among other things, that all the better class of Cubans desire annexation, possibly after a mere whiff of the air of self-government first. He is emphatically sure that the Cubans are unable to govern themselves. He is quite sure, however, that a condition of anarchy could not result from the withdrawal of the United States troops, because, If the American forces were to leave the island, foreign powers would immediately send war ships to Havana and other important ports to protect the interests of their subjects. This statement, he said, was made on the authority of no less person than General Brooke. It is the first direct intimation that the European powers would interfere to preserve peace in Cuba if the United States were to withdraw its forces before a stable government has been estab-

The secretary of war recently requested the opinion of the attorney general as to whether Section 17 of the act passed at the last session of Congress, "increasing the authorities regarding the details of the high efficiency of the army," prohibits the continuance of the sale of intoxicating drinks by the government in the canteen sections of the post exchanges, which are organized and maintained at the various army posts and encampments throughout the United States. The attorney general, in his reply, spirit everywhere prevailing, the general toxicating drinks through the canteen sections as heretofore organized and as carried on, except that no officer or enlisted man York and Buffalo and thence West, sailing can be detailed for duty in the canteen sec-

tion to do the selling. Section 17 of the act is as follows: "That no officer or private soldier shall be detailed to sell intoxicating drinks, as a bartender or otherwise, in any post, exchange or canteen, nor shall any other person be required or allowed to sell such liquors in any encampment or fort or on any premises used for military purposes by the United States, and the secretary of war is hereby directed to issue such general order as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of sued a proclamation. We cannot tell what | this section into full force and effect."

The question involved is whether this act absolutely prohibits the sale of intoxicating drinks in canteens, or whether its effect is merely to regulate the same by discontinuing the custom of detailing enlisted men as salesmen in the canteens. The attorney general says: "If this act was intended to shortened his leave and returned to Berlin, be prohibitory of the sale of intoxicating because he desires to carry on the nego- drinks in posts, exchanges or canteens, as to-day he conferred with the United States | premises used for military purposes, then, ployed many superfluous words to enact a canteen or any premises used for military the detail of any officer or private soldier to act as a bartender or otherwise in the sale of intoxicating drinks in any post or exchange or canteen. Why specify officers and private soldiers as forbidden if it was intended to forbid the traffic in all other persons? The designation of one class of thing raises a just inference that all other

> classes not mentioned are not forbidden. "The third clause of the act directs the secretary of war to issue such general order as may be necessary to carry the prosale of intoxicating drinks on all government premises occupied for military pursecretary of war or from any one else. In the face of a general prohibitory section of that kind such sales would be unlawful, and the order of the secretary would not in any way enhance their illegality. If, however, an interpretation be adopted which separates the first and second clauses of the act and makes the second refer only to and appropriate and applies to the future sales in post exchanges or canteens. act having forbidden the employment of changes to employ civilians for that purpose. Of course employment is a matter of contract and not of requirement or permission. The regulation of the post exchanges with the provisions of this act. To that end

changes as heretofore organized and carried on, except that, of course, no officer or sol-dier can be put on duty in the canteen section to do the selling, either directly or in-directly. This latter the law clearly pro-

The decision of Attorney General Griggs has already stirred the temperance and religious elements to activity and to-night the superintendent of legislation of the national W. C. T. U. and the head of the reform bureau announced that they would not submit without a fight to the interpretation pu upon the law by the attorney general, bu would appeal to the President himself. They said the execution of the law lay with th President, that if he chose the power was in his hands to suppress absolutely the sale of liquor in the army, and that they would rot rest satisfied until Mr. McKinley had acted. They indicated a purpose to begin an agita-tion of the matter in the churches through-out the country and to have them urge en the President that he carry out what they insist, notwithstanding the attorney general's opinion was the plain intent of Congress

The United States industrial commission resumed its sessions here to-day and to-morrow will continue the hearings on the various branches of the work it is investigating. Those to be heard this month are F. B. Thurber, of the New York Board of Trade: Prescott F. Hall, of the Anti-immigration League, of Boston; John Mitcheil, of the United Mine Workers; S. M. White, of Atlanta, who will speak on industrial conditions from a Southern standpoint; E. E. Clark, of the Order of Railway Conductors; Edward B. Sabine, of the Garment Workers' Association; James Duncan, of the Granite Workers, and P. M. Arthur, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. An extensive inquiry into mining conditions also will be made.

Professor Jenks, of Cornell University, who occupies the chair of political economy at Ithaca, has been retained by the comfor the investigation of trusts and their effects on prices. He has given the subject much study and has prepared several valuable charts which show at a glance the trust laws of the several States, with the court decisions on them, as well as others showing the effect on prices of articles trusis, with the profits to manufacturers before and subsequent to their formation, He will submit to the commission an elaborate scheme for its compilation of such The commission has already obtained much valuable information on each branch of its work, and the members are more than satisfied with the progress made. The commission will continue hearings throughout the spring and summer preliminary report to Congress when i convenes in December. The life of the commission has been limited by the decision of the controller of the treasury to Oct. 25 1900. It may be that conclusions on such branches as may be reached will be given to the public from time to time before the full report is made, in order that Congress and the state legislatures may take up the subject and apply the remedies suggested to meet certain evils, but this has not been determined definitely. In the matter of convict labor, for instance, the commission has about reached the conclusion that the convicts at all state penitentiaries should be engaged as far as possible in noncompetitive work, and has practically decided on a recommendation of the New York law.

equality and prevent competition with free labor through the United States. Acting Secretary Meiklejohn has received information that miners on the Copper river Abercrombie and Glenn have full instructions to send relief to any who may be suffering along the route of their expeditions to Copper river and Cook's inlet, Mr. Meiklejohn has sent further instructions by telegraph to Captain Abercrombie to take medical and other supplies to Copper river and

make every effort to assist the miners re-

ported destitute and suffering.

which confines the work of convicts in th

Empire State to state account. The difficul

ty in New York now arises from the lack

of harmony in the State laws. While her

own convict work is removed from the open

petition with free labor, the convict-made

her markets. The adoption of a uniform

law by all States would place all on an

markets, where it would come into com-

The Navy Department is prepared to rer der speedy assistance to the American resiing subject to pressure wrongfully by the authorities there. Acting Secretary Allen, in anticipation of the coming of a delegation from New Orleans, has just ordered the gunboat Machias, now on the way to Key holds that the section in question does not West from Livingston, Honduras, to proprohibit the continuance of the sale of in- | ceed to Bulefields as soon as she can take

Acting Secretary Allen has received a let ter from the manager of the Neptune Company, the great Swedish wrecking corporation, announcing that it is not possible to raise and repair the vessels of Cervera's fleet sunk near Santiago.

The President has appointed J. Blair Schoenfelt, of Douglas, Wyo., as agent for the Indians of the Utes Union Agency in the Indian Territory, vice D. M. Wisdom, resigned.

The selection of a successor to the late General Flagler, as chief of the Ordnance Bureau, has been considered by the President, and it is believed that Col. Adelbert R. Buffington or Major Charles Shaler wil be chosen. Colonel Buffington is the second ranking colonel in the corps and has about two years to serve before retiring.

To-day's statement of the condition of th treasury shows: Available cash balance

\$284,632,206; gold reserve, \$246,039,564. Patents were issued to Indianians to-day orating apparatus: Albert J. Bartlett, Coryville, valise handle; Renwick E. Crockett, Michigan City, carbon brush holder; John A. Fisher and F. Wesco, Elkhart, roll for paper moving machines; Herbert W. Lewis. Peru, gate opening device: Albert Lieber, Indianapolis, bottle stopper: James A Moore, Grape Creek, bag fastener; Henry J. Olds, Fort Wayne, vehicle hub: John T. Rowe, Cicero, machine for making hollow glassware; Theodore F. W. Schmidt, Anderson, paper box, two patents; Emery A. enson, Waugh, combined corn husker and fodder shredder: David M. Waugh, Collins, farm gate; Charles H. Weaver and L.

H. Houghton, Elkhart, flexible pipe joint. The following Indianians were to-day admitted to practice before the Interior Department: Jacob J. Todd, Bluffton; John O. Frame, Converse: George W. Stafford, ir. Noah Moser, Loogootee; John H. Stotsenburg. New Albany: Henry F. Underwood. Peru: Ira W. Yeoman, Remington: Jonaindividuals as forbidden to do a certain than W. Newman, Richmond; Stephen H. Stewart and Will W. Williams, Rising Sun; pressor. Mercenary armies have been the James N. Waugh, Tipton; John M. Van Trees, Washington; Isaiah P. Watts, Winchester; John P. Yarnell, Winamac; Jonathan W. Greene, Benham; Isaac D. Worrell, Bloomington: William K. Mann, Indianapo-

First Lieutenant Ralp R. Stagsdall, Tenth United States Infantry, now on recruiting duty at Fort Wayne, was to-day ordered to rejoin his regiment.

Sergeant Con L. Miles, Company C. Onehundred-and-sixty-first Indiana, now Shelbyville, and Private Albert Millington, Company F. One-hundred-and-sixtieth Indiana, at Muncie, were to-day honorably discharged, to date from March 31.

The Department of the Interior has rendered a decision that a declaration for pension executed prior to the date when the right to pension accrued is null and void. It was found that a large number of claims or disabilities incurred in the war with Spain were being executed before the claimants were mustered out of the service. All such claims for pension are void.

Vice President Hobart is not progressing as satisfactorily as was hoped for, and tonight he was not as well as usual. A disagreeable cough is giving him the most annoyance, and he is unable to throw it off. Ex-Secretary Sherman is gaining steadily and is able to sit up much of the time. The Navy Department has almost com-

militia organizations of the various States There is this year available for all of the organizations \$60,000, and this will be disshall by order modify the regulations upon | tributed among them on the basis of the number of petty officers and enlisted man actually in service.

The director of census to-day appointed Samuel C. Dunham special agent to take the census of northern Alaska. The funeral train carrying the remains of

and Porto Rico which left Jersey City this tinuance of the sale of intoxicating drinks through the canteen sections of the post ex- noon. These remains will be transferred to occupied Las Cabas.

"One Good Turn Deserves Another."

It is so easy to go through life doing good and helping to make others happy. A lady who had been ill with a complication of troubles, having been thoroughly cured and now enjoying perfect health, felt it a duty to tell her friends that the specific that brought her back to health was Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Thus, after Hood's had served her well. she felt it deserved a good turn at her hands. Thousands tell the same story of blood purified and health restored. Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses merit peculiar to it-

Dyspepsia-"Suffered everything but death for years with dyspepsia. Nothing relieved me until I took Hood's Sarsaparilla. and it made and kept me well. Can eat anything I wish." Mrs. Eugene Murphy, Hull's Mill, Danbury, Conn. Eczema- "We had to the hands of our two-year-old son on account of eczema on face and limbs. No medicine even helped until we used Hood's Sarsaparilla, which soon cured." Mrs. A. Van Wyck, 123 Montgomery street, Paterson, N. J. Three Troubles-"I had rheumatism. weakness of the heart and stomach, with scrofula. Nothing helped me until I took

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's

Hood's Sarsaparilla; it relieved me in short time." Mrs. R. P. Wallis, Winnisquam,

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with

Hood's Sarsaparilla the cemetery as were the others and placed

Thursday afternoon. The President has signed a proclamation opening to settlement on May 4, next, the larger portion of the southern Ute reserva

in tents to await the funeral ceremonies, on

tion in Colorado. * * * The secretary of the treasury to-day received, in an envelope postmarked New York, three one-thousand-dollar bills, which ame as an inclosure in the following letter: The inclosed belongs to the United States

ZIONIST BANK STOCK.

God knows the name and the sin.

reasury. Conscience demands its return.

Sales Are Encouraging to Jews Who Wish to Make Palestine Their Home.

NEW YORK, April 4.-It was said to-day that the sale of Zionist Bank stock had so goods of other States have free access to far proven encouraging to the promoters. welfare of the Jews all over the world, with a view of making Palestine their common country, under the suzerainty of the Sultan and the protection of the European powers. It is further intended to alleviate the sufferings of the Jews now coraned in the 'pale of Russia." and to encourage migration to the East, where agricultural and every legitimate occupation will be encouraged by the promoters of the enterprise More than 15,000 shares, at £1 per share, have been subscribed in the United States and twice that number are eventually expected to be subscribed from this country. In Chicago alone 2,000 shares were taken. The Russian government is not interfering with the sale of shares in that country.

ARRAIGNED

HIS PHILIPPINES POLICY CONDEMNED BY G. S. BOUTWELL,

Speech at a Mass Meeting Held Under the Auspices of the Boston Anti-Imperialist League.

BOSTON, April 4.-A mass-meeting under in the next few hours, and several days may the auspices of the Anti-imperialists' League was held in Tremont Temple to-night and was attended by a large and enthusiastic | disposing of formalities and a technical point audience. The principal speaker was ex-Secretary of the Treasury George S. Boutwell. He said:

"I have marshalled a portion of the evidence that is at my command which proves that the President has entered systematically on a colonial policy in imitation of the policy of Great Britain. Four great events for which the President is responsible in his office are reconcilable with each other on one theory only, and they all tend to | trial, which is likely to occupy three or four one conclusion-an American colonial system. First, I mention the protocol of Aug. 12, 1898; second, the treaty of Paris, Dec. 10, as follows: W. D. Allison, Indianapolis, 1898; then the proclamation to the Philipcabinet; David Augsburger, Berne, evap- pines of Jan. 5, 1899, and, finally, the Phil- there were not many women in the courtippine war of subjugation, which the Pres- room, although there were quite a number sponsibility and without special authority

Mr. Boutwell declared that he did not dispute the right of the United States under the Constitution to acquire territory, but insisted that our form of government, "in each and every one of its attributes. proceeds upon the idea that the people, acting as communities, are to govern themselves." The speaker then referred to some of the reasons advanced by those who favored the conquest of the Philippines, and said: "The prosecution of the war against the Philippines is an offense to every producer and every laborer and every taxpayer in America. Our demand is this: draw the troops from the Philippines. Leave the island to the inhabitants; let them set up a government for themselves. "The next step in the career of publi crime on which the country has entered is the creation of a meccenary army, to be composed of men with whom, for the most part, we are unable to have any personal intercourse, who have no knowledge of our institutions, and who will be bound to us by no tie except that which may be established between the oppressed and the opcurse of every country in which they have found employment. "The President occupies the position in

reference to the Philippines that Russia occupies in regard to Poland and a position kindred to the position Austria occupied to Hungary in 1848, when Kossuth was carry ing on a contest in behalf of self-government in which all America sympathized. "What sort of government is the President setting up in the Philippine islands The answer must be this: A military government set up over a people who have been subdued or are to be subdued by military The President asserts a purpose to use all the powers ever claimed by any despot. In fine, there is no middle ground in principle between the republicanism of the Declaration of American Independence and the broadest claims that were ever put forth by the Czar of Russia.

Mr. Boutwell then reviewed the steps whereby the President had developed the policy attributed to him by the speaker, and in conclusion said: "It is the purpose of the President to seize and hold the Philippines by the strong hand of conquest-to subjegate or exterminate the natives, and there are indications that the two events may coincide in respect to time. The Filipinos might plead for the opportunity to exercise the right of self-government-self-government, nothing more. If the President would accept the teachings of the Declaration of Independence we should be at peace. The seizure of the Philippine islands by us is English policy. In accepting England's policy in the East we accept her sovereignty.

Resolutions condemning the policy of th administration were adopted.

TWO BLACK REPUBLICS.

Haiti and San Domingo Ready to Fight Over Disputed Territory.

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, April 4.-The strained, owing to disputes regarding terrigovernments are concentrating troops on the morning, arrived at Rosslyn, Va., the sta- frontiers and it is reported that the Domintion near Arlington Cemetery, this after- leans have invaded Haltien territory and

Tom Moore to Henry George 5ts

Two Justly Popular Cigars

Severin & Co., Indianapolis, Distributers

For Appetite, Health and Vigor ANHEUSER BUSCH's The Greatest of Malt Tonics,

Invaluable to Nursing Mothers, Feeble Children, the Aged, Infirm and Convalescent. Equally Beneficial to the Well and Robust. For Sale by all druggists.

Prepared only by ANHEUSER-BUSCH BREWING ASS'N, St. Louis, U. S. A. Brewers of the Famous Original Budweiser, Black and Tan, Faust, Michelob, Anheuser Standard, Pale Lager and Anheuser-Busch Dark.

FRANK H. CARTER, Druggist, No. 15 W. Washington Street.

Successor to Browning & Son. And No. 776 Massachusetts Avenue, Corner St. Clair Street. "GIBRALTAR."

OUR reliability is not questioned. We give you bottom prices all along the line.

TRIAL OF MRS. GEORGE

WOMAN WHO IS CHARGED WITH MURDERING GEORGE E. SAXTON.

The Defendant Brought in Court Dressed in Stylish Clothes-Witnesses Absent-Jury Not Yet Secured.

CANTON, O., April 4.- The first day of the trial of Mrs. Anne E. George for the murder of George E. Saxton, brother of Mrs. Mc-Kinley, closed with seven men occupying seats in the jury box. In securing this number only ten of the special venir of forty had been called, three of whom were excused. But it does not follow that seven of the twelve men who are to set on the case have been selected. The examinations today were only on qualifications, and jurors could only be excused for cause. There are yet eighteen peremptory challenges at the disposal of the attorneys which they may exercise to the extent desired. Two of these only belong to the state and sixteen to the defense. Either can order men cut out of the box to the number of their challenges without assigning cause but this proceeding will only begin when twelve qualified men have been found. Then when one is ordered aside others will be called till twelve are again qualified, when peremptory challenging will be resumed again. A jury may be secured

raised which occasioned some argument Ly A majority of the attorneys of the city are attending the trial, which is expected to involve several very close legal points. Judge Isaac M. Taylor is presiding, and the crowd is so large that he appointed three extra bailiffs to serve in the courtroom during the weeks. Except the several women friends and women relatives of Mrs. George, who,

be consumed in this process. Aside from the

work on the jury the day was occupied in

Mrs. St. Clair, an aunt, and Mrs. McKnight, all of Hanoverton; a Mr. Norris, of Hanoverton: two men named Jackson, of Lis bon, and Mrs. Siddenger, a middle-aged woman of Alliance. Three desired witnesses are still absent, but an agreement was reached to proceed without them. About 125 witnesses have already been subpoenaed, and the list is being constantly increased. Soon after court opened this morning,

Mrs. George was brought into court accompanied by ..er seventeen-year old son, Newton, and Mrs. Siddinger, of Alliance, her friend. She was stylishly gowned in a bright blue serge with lighter blue silk trimmings, a stylish hat of black with plumes and wing trimmings, and a small bunch of white flowers. She wore a black feather boa, and brown kid gloves. Although a little pale she was looking well and gave undivided attention to the proceedings. The next hour was given over to technical

formalities. J. J. Grant was formally appointed assistant prosecuting attorney, and objected to proceeding without the attendance of Russell Hogan, a twelve-year boy, a witness whom the sheriff could not find, and who is wanted by both sides. It was admitted that if present he would testify as before the coroner, and as set forth in his affidavit. Prosecutor Pomerin said he was embarrassed by the absence of this witness as well as by that of Mrs. Althouse and Peter Quinn, but would not ask continuance Hogan, properly questioned, would testify as at first. At the coroner's inquest young Hogan testified that he saw a person in black come from the Althouse property just after the shooting and pass on the opposite side of the street. He did not know whether it was a man or a woman. He said he could not tell whether it was Mrs. Althouse or Mrs. George.

Counsel for Mrs. George have ordered summonses issued and served on Mrs. Mary B. Barber, a sister of Saxton and Corwin D. Bachtel, cashier of the George D. Harter Bank, to appear as witnesses for the de Mrs. Barber is ordered to bring int court all letters in her possession received by Saxton from Mrs. George from 1888 to 1889, also all checks, books of accounts and files kept by Saxton during these years. Bachtel is ordered to bring into court all drafts paid by Saxton and the books of the bank showing Saxton's bank account.

FROM DALZELL TO STEWART Pennsylvania "Insurgents" Change

to Another-Anti-Quayite. HARRISBURG, Pa., April 4 .- Judge John choice of the anti-Quay Republican senators and members for United States senator. He was agreed on at a meeting of the "insurgents" this morning before the session of the joint Assembly. Judge Stewart was the independent Republican nominee for Governor in 1892, and is one of the leading judges in the State. He has been the favorite of severa! anti-Quay legislators sibce the beginning of the senatorial deadlock. He was among the "favorite sons" voted fer until last Tuesday when the "insurgents" united on Congressman John Dalzell, of Pittsburg. At no time, however, has he received the votes of the two members from Frankin

county, both of whom are superiers of Senator Quay. There was only one abzentee at the meeting of the anti-Quavites. It was agreed to transfer their votes from Lelzell to Judge Stewart. Senator William Sly, of Allegheny, presided and Senator David Martin, of Philadelphia, made a speech in favor of ballot reform and the Fow registration bill. It was decided that the "insurgents," should vote for both the measures. Pursuant to an agreement the anti-Quay Republicans dropped Congressman Dalzel and cast their ballots for Judge Stewart, To-day's ballot, the sixty-sixth, resulted as follows: Quay (Rep.), 95; Jenks (Dem.), 76; Stewart (Rep.), 51. Total, 222. Necessary to a choice, 112. Paired or not voting, 1.

Quay's Trial Next Week.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4. - Ex-United States Senator Quay arrived in this city to-night from Washington. He went at once to a hotel, where he spent several hours in conference with one of his attorneys in the case against him which will come up for trial next week of himself and his son Richard R. Quay. Shortly before midnight he received a visit from Insurance Commissioner Durham. The ex-senator declined to be seen by newspaper men and would not say whether he intended to go to Harisburg to-morrow or not. All indications at present point to the trial commencing on next Monday, without any further postponement. The witnesses summoned the last time the case was called for trial have again been ordered to appear.

Knocked Down for Stealing a Bill. DENVER, Col., April 4.-The session of the twelfth General Assembly of Colorado, which terminated at midnight, was really prolonged until 10:30 o'clock this morning, the hands of the clock being turned back. D. H. Dickison, chief clerk of the House, disappeared near the end of the session, and it was openly charged that he had stolen the public utilities bill in order to prevent its being signed before adjournment. When found Dickison was knocked down by a member of the House and dragged to the Senate chamber, where he was forced to deliver the missing bill to the clerk. Each House passed an anti-trust bill, but they failed to agree on a measure,

BONDS NOT NECESSARY.

Secretary Gage Says There Is \$284,-000,000 in the Treasury.

NEW YORK, April 4 .- It has been reported in the newspapers that the treasury contemplated a further issue of bonds. At the banquet of the Manhattan Company last night the secretary said: "I do not see any need of such action. The treasury now has \$284,000,000 of net money, and after payment of the Spanish claims there will be \$264,000,000. The condition of the Notwithstanding the heavy war expenses, Secretary Gage declared that for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, the deficit would not much exceed \$30,000,000. "I want to express my purpose," he concluded, "of keeping the treasury of the United States in a sound, solid and satisfactory condition, and I want to appeal to you to keep the affairs of the government of the United States from the financial point of view in your minds and in your thoughts and to study its drifts and bearings.

POTTER DIVORCE CASE.

Secret Passage from the Preacher's Church to the Parsonage.

NEW YORK, April 4.-Secret passages connecting the Baptist Tabernacle with the apartment of Julia Ross, the Rev. Dr. Daniel Potter's suit for absolute divorce. on that ground. He did not believe that | H. Shaw, at one time Dr. Potter's assistan at the tabernacle, and Architect Bloodgood exhibiting plans of different floors, testified to the secret passageways. Then John Reimer, once a minister and now a "literary man," told how, while seeking material for a story to be called "A Comedy in a Parsonage," he was conducted through the secret passages by a member of Dr. Potter's congregation. Captain Rawlins T. Atkins, skipper of Dr. Potter's yacht Pearl, gave testimony calculated to impeach the minister's character.

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